of the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines under specified conditions.

11. The President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines makes an annual report to the President of the proceedings and operations of the Government of the Commonwealth.

12. At least one year prior to Philippine independence, a conference of representatives of the Government of the United States to be appointed by the President and representatives of the Commonwealth of the Philippines is to be held for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to trade relations between the two countries.

13. Within two years after recognition of the independence of the Philippines, the President is empowered to enter into negotiations with the Government of the Philippines for the adjustment and settlement of all questions regarding the naval reservations and fueling stations of the United States in the Philippines.

14. The President may conclude a treaty with foreign powers for the perpetual neutralization of the Philippines.

Surely all of these powers, singly and together, permit the President of the United States to do almost anything he may desire with the Commonwealth Government.

It is not to be expected that the President will find time to perform these varied duties personally and directly. American Chief Executives perforce must possess a general understanding of Philippine and oriental problems, which I found during conferences with Presidents Harding, Coolidge^

Hoover, and Roosevelt they did possess, but naturally are forced to lean heavily on American officials specially selected for the purpose, for expert advice. In the Philippines the representative of the President of the United States will be the United States High Commissioner. At the national capitol the Philippines will undoubtedly remain under the jurisdic-